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U. S. Department of Agriculture



HELLEBORUS NIGER

PRIMROSES
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
HELLEBORUS
ALPINES and PERENNIALS

Nevill

PRIMROSE FARM

POULSBO, WASHINGTON

PRIMULA

Planting Primulas

When you receive plants, remove any wilted leaves or flowers and stand the roots in water in a cool shaded place for several hours before planting, taking care in planting that the roots are well spread out and have the soil firmly placed around them.

Have the soil deep and rich and the results will surprise you, as no plants respond more freely than primulas to good treatment.

Plant primulas either in spring or autumn when the temperature is not too great, and be sure to plant in partial shade which protects from the afternoon sun.

Shipping and Prices

We send all plants by parcel post except when requested to do otherwise. Retail orders from anywhere in the United States amounting to \$5.00 or more will be shipped prepaid. Retail orders from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana and California amounting to \$3.00 or more will be shipped prepaid.

On all orders less than those mentioned send 10% in addition to the cost of the plants to help pay postage.

To retail buyers we sell one dozen plants of the same name at the price of ten. Six plants at the dozen rate.

On all Washington orders the sales tax must be added.

NEVILL'S WASHINGTON STRAIN OF SUPERB GIANT PRIMROSES

Super Marvels

We have originated an entirely new strain of polyanthus that is gorgeously outstanding in color, size and formation which we call Super-Marvels. We are justly proud of them and feel they are a great stride forward in primrose culture. The individual flowers are fully 2 inches across and come in the loveliest shades of velvety brown, wood brown, tomato red, burgundy, rose, yellow with rose edging, etc. Plants are fine and sturdy with leaves more or less ruffled and tall, strong stems.

Selected plants \$1.00 each.

Giant Pastel

We also take great pride in our giant pastel primroses in shades of pink, lavender, apricot, pale yellow and buff.

Selected plants \$1.00 each.

Both the Super-Marvels and Giant Pastel are gross feeders, and should have soil well prepared before planting.

From the first of September to the last of December we offer seedlings of both Super-Marvel and Pastel at \$2.75 per doz., postpaid. These are fine strong plants and will bloom profusely the following spring. In mixed colors only.

Primula Polyantha

With clustered heads of flowers on stems of varying lengths.

Coraleen—Large and robust, pink deepening to rose as it ages, profuse bloomer and multiplier. 75c.

Blue Skies—Exquisitely dainty hybrid, not very large. Of clearest sky blue, small,

clear eye without rays. Does not fade or change. Stock very limited. \$1.50.

Burnt Orange—A sturdy and very prolific good coppery orange with stiff stems. 6 in. 50c.

Elfin Pink—An exquisitely dainty soft pink polyanthus hybrid. The color does not fade or change. 4 in. 75c.

Flames of Fire—Well named. Intense red and yellow. 50c.

Geranium Red—An indescribable glowing lively geranium red flushed with yellow. Blooms over a long period. Outstanding. 50c.

Hazle Wallace—Copper shade, not very large, but fine stiff stems and profuse bloomer. Makes a splendid border. 35c.

Ivory Queen—Ivory with deep orange star. Ruffled and picoteed. 6 in. 50c.

Little Marit—An airy little polyanthus hybrid of softest pink with white eye. 5 in. 75c.

Pink Loveliness—Well named. Long stemmed with large loose clusters of peach colored cups with a rosy flush deepening as it ages. Free flowering and beautiful. \$1.00.

Roseton—Tyrian Rose with golden flush. 50c.

White Empress—The largest, finest pure white we have ever seen, with yellow eye. 50c.

Brown shades	50c
Orange	50c
Pink and Rose	50c
Purple and Lavender	50c
Red, Yellow or White	25c

Plant primroses anywhere and everywhere

Primula Acaulis

Has a single flower on the stem and makes a mound of color.

Baby Blue—Stock limited. 75c.

Blue Bird—A beautiful sapphire blue. 50c.

Cherry Rose—50c.

Queen of Heaven—Flowers of a lighter blue. 50c.

Orchid 50c Purple 50c

Pink 50c White 50c

1941 PRIMULA SEEDS

In packets of not less than 100 seeds.

Super-Marvel \$5.00, ½ pkt. \$2.75

Choice Polyanthus 2.00, ½ pkt. 1.10

From yellow shades 1.00, ½ pkt. .60

From opper shades 1.00, ½ pkt. .60

From choice pastel shades. 5.00, ½ pkt. 2.75

From red shades 1.00, ½ pkt. .60

From white shades 1.00, ½ pkt. .60

Double Primula

Bridesmaid—Double white shading to pink. 35c.

Double Yellow—Stock limited. \$1.00.



DOUBLE PRIMULA MARIE CROUSSE

Glowing Rose—Double. \$1.50.

Lilacea—Double lavender rose. Exquisite. 35c.

Marie Crousse — Well known in England. Double flowers of deep rosy lilac. A very prolific grower and bloomer with flowers held well up. \$1.00.

Maroon—Double (polyantha type) \$2.00.

JULIAE VARIETIES

This delightful strain of Primroses of recent introduction is charming in every way. The mother-plant Juliae received an Award of Merit from the R. H. S. While Juliae has one blossom on the very short stem studding the cushions of crinkled, glossy, dark green foliage, the hybrids are mostly bunch primroses bearing so profusely on 3-inch stems that the foliage is almost hidden. Early spring.

Ayleen—Lovely rosettes of crimson flowers. Very fine. 50c.

Dusty Pink—A new outstanding hybrid with large pink flowers. A strong grower. 75c.

Gloria—Large, magnificent, magenta-crimson flowers with golden eye. 50c.

Helena—Rich burgundy red flowers with a golden eye. 3 ins. 35c.

Jewel—Neat, small, intense magenta blooms. 75c.

Juliae—Mats of dark crinkled foliage studded with wine colored wide open flowers, very neat and attractive. 35c.

Nevill's Hybrid—A polyanthus of a startlingly clear burgundy color with large yellow eye. A wonderful grower, crisp and showy,

fine dark foliage, one of the best for edging and borders. Does not fade, divides well. Fine clumps. 50c.

Primrose Lodge—Large fine heads of rich crimson flowers on 4 to 5 in. stems fairly covering the foliage. Blooms over a long period. 35c.

Purple Splendor—A gorgeous royal purple, large flowers, a fine plant. 4 to 6 in. 50c.

Valliant—Another one of our own hybrids, an acaulis type, color lavender violet. Exquisite for edging, entirely covered with bloom when fully open. Gradually the foliage grows up hiding the old flowers and making a crisp, neat dark green rosette, which lasts all winter in this climate. Fine clumps. 50c.

Wanda—Deep bluish-purple, almost violet flowers. 50c.

White Wings—A fine hybrid of purest white with small yellow eye. Small round foliage and large fluffy polyantha type flowers. Towards the end of the season another flower bunch emerges from the first, making it a two-storied affair. 4 in. \$1.00.

A collection of six Juliae varieties (our selection) \$2.00.

Try Juliae hybrids in your rock garden



BRONZE AURICULA



YELLOW AURICULA

Auricula Section

Charming primula, prim and dignified, with rosettes of fleshy greyish leaves from which rise stiff stems of fragrant flower heads in many lovely shades. Do well in the sun if only they can get their roots well down into the cool moist earth.

Auricula—Mixed in various shades of rose, maroon and purple. 25c.

Auricula Caerulea—Mixed in varying shades of blue and mauve. 35c.

Auricula Bronze—In shades of bronze. 35c.

Auricula—Yellow shades. 35c.

Clusiana — Rosettes of glossy dark green leathery leaves with scapes 4 inches tall carrying large flower heads of a glowing carmine with white eye. Must have lime and if the soil is not too dry will stand almost unlimited sunshine. 75c.

Auriculatae Section

These are the most marsh loving of all primula but must have good drainage. They grow in clumps with clusters of little leaves from which rise flower stalks of from 4 to 12 inches, topped by a graceful umbel of rather flat blossoms.

Rosea Grandiflora — Tufts of small glossy leaves with large fiery carmine-pink flowers on 4 to 8-in. stems, appearing in early spring before the foliage. Likes a rich, moist soil and plenty of sun. Dainty and exquisite. 50c.

Candelabra Section

Whorls of flowers at intervals on tall stalks ending in an umbel; good moist soil with drainage and part shade. Will also grow in sun, but fade quicker.

Aurantiaca — A fine little deep orange candelabra with dark stems, very pretty and sturdy. 75c.

Pulverulenta Choice—We can supply mixed in delicate pastel shades of coral red, salmon, apricot and flesh. Nothing more attractive among the Candelabras. 50c.

Capitata Section

Mooreana—This is the best known primula of the section. From the attractive rosette of low lying bright green leaves the flower stalks rise to a height of 8 to 12 inches and carry a rounded compact many flowered head of Tyrian purple flowers with a delicious heliotrope fragrance. Blooms from September until frost. Does not object to a moderate amount of sun. 50c.

PRIMROSE COLLECTION

Blue Bird	50c	Giant White	35c
Vallient	50c	Florindae	50c
Lilacea	35c	Pulverulenta	
Rosea Grandi-		choice	50c
flora	50c	Unnamed	25c
Juliae	35c	\$3.80 value for \$3.25	

Cortusoides Section

Sieboldi—The lovely delicate flowers of this primrose from Japan are quite robust and hardy. The large flower heads are held well above deeply waved lush green foliage; colors rose, pink, lavender and white. It likes a cool position in good loamy soil in half shade, and, as it dies down below the surface in winter its position should be marked. It blooms from May on and is one of the most beautiful specimens. In mixed colors 50c.

Denticulata Section

Rosettes of narrow crinkled leaves with many round heads of closely set florets on stout stems. April-June.

Cashmeriana—Bright purple. 35c.

Denticulata—Lovely heads of light lavender. 35c.

Sikkimensis Section

Have clusters of long toothed leaves and umbels of graceful drooping flowers on long stalks. They need shade, except in very moist climates, and a moist situation with good drainage.

Florindae—An especially vigorous primula bearing large trusses of pendulous blossoms on 3-ft. stalks with as many as 100

individual blossoms to a truss. Color bright yellow with an oriental fragrance. Blooms in summer. 50c.

Waltoni—Flowers are a glossy port wine color, covered inside with white meal. Lovely and interesting. 50c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

CULTURE — Chrysanthemums require a good well-worked soil, with plenty of humus. They may be planted out in April or May, preferably in rows in full sun. The young plants should be pinched back once or twice; when they are about 8 in. high cut the top back about one-third. This will force the side shoots, which may be pinched a few weeks later to make a bushy plant.

A well balanced fertilizer should be worked into the top soil several times during the growing season. Water well and cultivate frequently. Do not give any food after the buds show color.

Chrysanthemums should be staked at the beginning and tied up several times during the growing season. If desired the plants may be lifted carefully and moved to the perennial border when the buds begin to show color. Water well after moving. Vitamin B-1 may be used to advantage to prevent root shock.

Garden Chrysanthemums

35c each, three for \$1.00, except those marked.

Exhibition are marked Ex.

Alabaster—A very early white, firm flower, slightly incurved. Aug.

Alecto—Cerise base showing rose with gold reverse. Sept.

Anton Marmontel—A large rosy purple. 50c.

Arctic Circle—A pure white, large blooms if disbudded.

Birmingham—Ex. Fine crimson with gold reverse. Nov.

Blanche de Poitou—Immense, pure white, lovely disbudded. Aug. Sept.

Bronze Buttercup—Deep rich bronze, golden buff reverse, good disbudded or in sprays. Aug. Sept.

Canary—Yellow sport from Pluie d'Argent. Height, 1 ft., grand for bedding and in pots. Aug.

Chrysolora — Ex. Early incurved yellow. Beautiful form.

Conqueror — Rich crimson, disbud slightly. Sept.

Cranford Cream—Cream shading to primrose, sprays. Sept.

Crimson Glory — Vivid crimson, very large blooms. Aug.

Crusader—Lovely white, fringed pink at base. Best disbudded. Aug. Sept.

POLYANTHA PRIMROSES
In Many Forms, See Page 2.



- Dawn**—Salmon pink and apricot. Disbud or sprays. Sept. Oct.
- Don Bradman**—A lovely real pink, silver reverse, early buds incurve, later buds flatter in form. Sept. Oct.
- Dr. George Barnes**—Peach shaded cream, a beautiful large bloom. Aug. Sept.
- Early Monarch**—Ex. A beautiful white incurve. Of good substance, prolific, hardy and keeps well. Oct.
- Eden**—Bright rose, a beauty when disbudded. Sept.
- Egypt**—Rich bronze, gold points, splendid in sprays. Aug. Sept.
- Elite**—Light cerise pink, large. Sept.
- Ella Friend**—Salmon fawn, grand stem and foliage. Aug.
- Felicity**—Ex. Large white flower, long hard petals, good. Sept.
- Forward**—One of the best pinks, incurving flowers. Stands all weather. Sept.
- Freda**—Beautiful bright pink, large blooms, disbud or sprays. Aug. Sept.
- Gertrude**—Salmon-pink, rolled spiky petals. Weatherproof. Disbud or sprays. Aug. Sept.
- George McLeod**—Golden yellow sport from H. Sutcliffe. Sept.
- Glada**—Soft pink approaching light salmon. Sept. Oct.
- Golden Glory**—Ex. A good rich yellow, mid-season.
- Halo**—Lovely large bloom of glowing amber. Sept.
- Harold Larwood**—Rich chestnut red with gold reverse. Aug.
- Hoopoe**—Old rose, large bloom. Aug. Sept.
- Indiana**—Rich velvet crimson with darker center. Sept.
- Ivinghoe**—Deep golden yellow. Large beautiful blooms on stiff stems. Disbud or sprays. Sept.
- Ivory Queen**—A refined bloom of the decorative type, soft ivory color. 50c.
- Janet McKinstry**—A rich shade of yellow. Sept.
- Kate Somerville**—Cerise shaded bronze with reverse of petals a paler shade. Aug.
- Leda**—Large heliotrope pink, stems extra long. A real beauty for Sept.
- Lucius**—Medium sized blooms of perfect shape, some incurving, thick petals. Good in sprays. Sept.
- Mars**—Scarlet crimson, good disbudded. Sept.
- Mary Sutherland**—Wine colored with silver reverse. Aug.
- Mayland Bronze**—Large solid bloom slightly incurved, good stems.
- Mayland Flame**—Very bright chestnut crimson with gold points; large, slightly incurved flower on good stems. Aug.
- Milko**—A fine creamy white, good cut. Aug.
- Mr. E. Crossley**—Ex. A lovely bloom, color mahogany red and gold. 50c.
- Mrs. A. Ritchie**—Petals of a gold ground. Overlaid reddish bronze. Aug.
- Mrs. Don McIvor**—Large golden yellow, good substance. Sept.
- Mrs. G. McFadyen**—Rich golden bronze with amber reverse. Incurving blooms on stiff stems. July to Oct.
- Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont III**—New. Soft peach tinted with rose salmon buff shades, overcast with a luminous sheen. Early Oct. 50c.
- Mrs. Scolly**—Bright rose with quilled petals. Sept.
- Mrs. W. Ashley**—An unusual bronze, large flower. Sept.
- Mrs. Wm. Whyte**—Ex. A large flower of salmon amber. Sept.
- Mrs. W. D. Cartwright**—Large early blooming deep yellow. Sept.
- Nellie Richardson**—Extra large lovely shell pink, good disbudded. Sept. 50c.
- Orange Queen**—The richest golden yellow, very large. Sept.
- Precose Supreme**—Garnet crimson. Early Aug.
- Primrose Circle**—Primrose sport from Arctic Circle. Aug. Sept.
- Primrose Poitou**—A clear primrose sport from Blanche de Poitou, best disbudded. Oct. 50c.
- R. A. Roots**—Lovely glistening white, twisted petals, fine full flowers. Sept.
- Red Warrior**—Splendid bronzy scarlet, gold reverse.
- Robt. McAlpine**—Terra cotta, shaded salmon bronze, gold reverse. Sept.
- Rose Princess**—Salmon rose flushed with gold. Sept.
- Salmon Freda**—Salmon pink. Large flowers, long stems and small foliage. Aug.
- Salmon Profusion**—Pale salmon pink, sprays. Sept.
- Sandy Ritchie**—Lovely bright crimson incurve with gold reverse. Sept.
- Saracen**—Fine bronzy buff. Large flowers on wide branching plant. Sept.
- Sept. Yellow**—Splendid primrose sport from Sept. White. Sept.
- Silver Queen**—Silvery pink, a nice large bloom, good disbudded. Sept.
- Snowdonia**—A grand large white. Oct.
- Top Score**—Ex. A grand large incurved yellow. Very fine. Sept.
- Utopia**—Lovely bronze, fine shape and size. Sept.
- Welcome**—Reddish bronze, petals pointed and gold tipped. Sept.
- Wendy**—Splendid orange amber, one of the best for sprays. Sept.

White Buttercup—Large creamy white, of splendid form, best disbudded. Plants need some protection in Winter. Sept.

Wm. Ritchie—Lovely primrose. Sept.

Yellow Gown—Deep clear yellow of good form. Semi-incurve. Sept. Oct.

Youth — Large clear pink, good disbudded. Sept.

Zora—Heavy sprays of small red buds, opening to yellow.

Small Pompon or Baby

35c each, three for \$1.00.

Bronze Button — Reddish bronze. Flowers freely. Late Oct.

Crystal Jewel—White form of Jewel. Nov.

Glacier Baby—A dainty pale pink button. Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Nov.

Jewel — Attractive lilac-pink with concaved petals, very double. True pompon form. Oct.

Mary Pickford—Pure white button. Flowers 1 in. Nov. 1.

New York—A red bronze baby. Petals hard and weatherproof. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Nov.

Nov. Nugget—Golden yellow. Peals concaved. Weatherproof. 1 in. Nov.

Pink Dot—White with pink center. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Late Oct.

White Jewel — Sport of Jewel. White and light lavender.

Yellow New York—Deep lemon yellow.

Early Pompons

35c each, three for \$1.00.

Little Bob—Hundreds of small coral-bronze double button-like flowers on a low spreading plant.

Pygmy Gold—Distinct dwarf Korean pompon of intense golden yellow. 1 in.

Pomponette—Bronze and gold. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Dwarf.

Single Koreans

35c each, three for \$1.00.

Autumn Fires — Coppery red, yellow eye. Vigorous plant. Handsome cut flowers.

Betsy K—Glorious American Beauty color. Petals short and broad, large yellow center. Sept.

Briar Rose—Fine sprays of clear rose pink.

Ovidia Nevill — Deep pink, quilled and spooned. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in.

Saturn—Brilliant coppery orange. Sept.

Sensation—New scarlet with very large yellow center. Glowing.

Double Koreans

35c each, three for \$1.00.

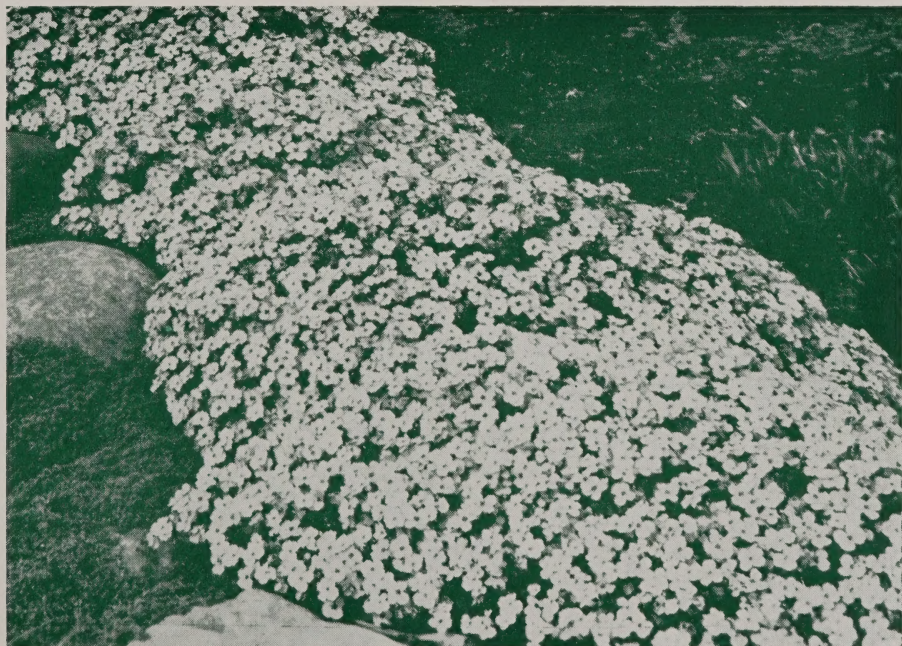
California — 2 in. crimson flowers. Well branched plant.

Lavender Lady—Pure lavender with silver sheen. Strong, free flowering. Very hardy. Sept.

Mandarin—Coral-salmon, copper and bronzy gold. Erect wiry stems.

Pink Lustre—Semi-double. Lustrous soft pink.

Saladin—Oriental red and copper, semi-double fragrant.



AUBRIETA (See next page)

PERENNIALS AND PLANTS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

AJUGA—A quick-growing ground cover for a shady spot where the fine foliage soon forms large evergreen mats of varied color.

Aj. genevensis (R)—Rich dark green foliage and deep blue flowers on 6-in. spikes. 25c.

Aj. genevensis rosea (R)—A new form of the above having bright rose-colored flowers. 35c.

Aj. reptans rubra (R)—Beautiful red-bronze foliage of very compact habit. Blue flowers. 25c.

Aj. reptans variegated (R)—Silver and green foliage with decided rose tints. Very attractive. Blue flowers. 30c.

ALYSSUM Saxatile Citrinum (R) — Lovely soft yellow flowers of neater habit than Basket of Gold. 6 in. March-May. 35c.

Al. saxatile fl. pl. (R)—Double Basket of Gold. A great improvement on the single type, gives a very rich appearance and has a much longer period of bloom than the single. 50c.

FALL BLOOMING ANEMONES

An. Japonica (Japanese Wind Flower)—Rose, pink or white. All double. Sept.-Nov. Very fine. 35c.

An. Richard Ahrends—Shell pink. 35c.

An. September Sprite — Silvery pink with mauve reverse. Dwarf. 35c.

ARABIS albida fl. pl. (R)—Cascades of double stock-like flowers in solid masses. An extra fine rockery plant and lasts well when cut. No garden should be without it. 6 to 8 in. Early spring. 25c.

ARABIS albida variegata (R)—White flowers. Foliage edged with light yellow. A bright spot in your garden 12 months of the year. Fine edger. 25c.

ARABIS Ferdinand Coburg. 35c.

AUBRIETA (R)—If one were asked to name the plant above all others giving the greatest return for the least effort, one would name the Aubrietia. The following attentions do repay themselves a hundredfold. Plant in good limy soil, cut back right after blooming and top dress with loam with a little manure added. Unrivalled for rock walls and crevices. May to July. The following varieties have been carefully selected and are true to color.

Gloriosa (R)—Beautiful large rosy-pink flowers. 50c.

Godstone (R)—Best purple Aubrietia. Large flowers, very floriferous. 50c.

Lavender Queen (R)—Has the largest flowers and blooms a little later than the others. Very fine. 35c.

Rosea splendens (R)—Very unusual bright rose. 35c.

Rose Queen (R)—Beautiful clear rose. 35c.

Mixed (R) — In varying shades of purple, blue, lavender and pink. 25c.

CHRISTMAS ROSE (See *Helleborus Niger*).

CLEMATIS Montana Rubra — This lovely clematis is the most all-around satisfactory vine we have tried, exquisite in every way. Visitors to our garden invariably stop and exclaim over it. It literally covers itself in May with 3-in. four-petaled pink blossoms when only a few feet high and drapes itself gracefully over a porch trellis or anything that will support it. Easily kept within bounds. 50c.

DAISIES

Beaute Nivelloise — Fringed double petaled flowers up to 7 in. across on sturdy stems. Very free flowering. 35c.

Chiffon—A sport from Shasta. One of the daintiest and most entrancing flowers imaginable, yet strong and sturdy. Well named, beautifully lacy. 35c.

Double Shasta (Diener's Strain)—Very large shaggy, glistening white double flowers, splendid for cutting. Bloom profusely over a long period. 50c.

Double White Swan — Flowers perfectly double, resembling pyrethrums but considerably larger. 35c.

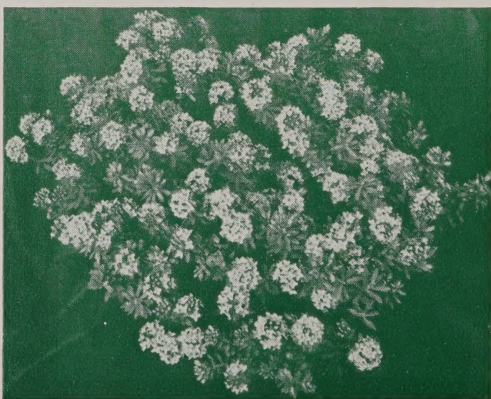
Esther Reed—A fine pure white anemone-flowered daisy resembling a pyrethrum. One of the best recent introductions from England. Blooms all summer. 50c.

DAPHNE Cneorum (R)—A low-growing evergreen shrub with garlands of deliciously fragrant rosy pink flowers in spring and fall. Indispensable for the rockery. 50c.

DIANTHUS

Lavender Beauty (Allwoodi) — Large and double lavender flowers with maroon centers. Very fragrant. Blooms all summer. 1 ft. 50c.

Little Joe—Of dwarf compact habit with large single crimson flowers all summer. 4 to 6 in. 50c.



DAPHNE CNEORUM

A delightful trio of new ever-blooming pinks. The flowers come in double clusters and have the fragrance of carnations, the foliage is a bright crisp green. Plants are very hardy and bloom through the whole season.

Dianthus American Beauty. Rose. 50c.

Dianthus Beatrix. Daybreak pink. 50c.

Dianthus Bismarck. Deep rose. 50c.

Dianthus Lavender Beauty. Another very outstanding one with large lavender flowers and maroon centers. Very fragrant. 1 ft. 50c.

FUCHSIA Riccartonii — Hardy, extremely graceful, grows 4 to 5 ft. in one season. Flowers scarlet. 35c.

GENTIANA angustifolia (R)—The most dazzling of all the gentians, mats of shiny dark green foliage studded with the most gorgeous bright blue deep trumpets, with five emerald green stripes radiating from the throat. A well established plant of this is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. \$1.00.

PARRYI (R)—Clustered heads of fine blue trumpet-shaped flowers. Rare and very fine. 4 in. Summer. 50c.

saponaria (R) — A decorative and easily grown species, spreading habit. Bright blue flowers. 50c.

septemfida (R)—Dense evergreen mats of green leaves with erect heads of sapphire-blue flowers, white toward center. 9 in. July-Oct. 50c.

HELLEBORUS

(Christmas Rose)

An ancient legend tells that it was the only flower which Adam and Eve were permitted to take with them from the Garden of Eden. A later story, however, is better known and makes the plant a part of the Yuletide season. At the hour when the Christ Child was born in the manger at Bethlehem, the mountain folks say, this blossom first sprang up into the light. And ever since that time it has been known as the Christmas Rose.

But the Christmas Rose is not really a rose; for no rose could be happy growing out-of-doors in a chilly atmosphere. In fact, it is one of the relatives of the Hepaticas and the Marshmarigolds and the Anemones and the Buttercups. Unlike them, however, it has dark, leathery foliage that stays green the year round, and its waxy blossoms actually thrive with snow and ice around them. It seems a miracle of the garden.

No one knows in whose garden the Christmas Rose was first planted to be a delight to its owners. But gradually from its rocky home in the mountains it was carried into Central and Southern Europe and into English gardens. To most American gardens it is still a stranger but it could be grown and enjoyed much more than it is, for it endures the winters of western New York and northern Ohio.

If the plants are dug in early fall and placed in pots, they will blossom at Christmas time, providing they are given plenty of light and water and rich soil. And no blossoms make more charming holiday gifts, not only because of their own beauty, but also for their association with the Christmases of long ago.

The foregoing is an extract from the December 1929 issues of *Better Homes and Gardens*, articles by Hazel Hankinson.

foetidus—A handsome and interesting winter blooming plant, very frost resistant. The tall stem is bushy with dark green narrow leathery palmate leaves topped by a large cluster of light green nodding bells with purple penciling near edge. Good deep soil and part shade. 3 ft. high. Small plants 75c; large blooming plants \$2.00.

niger (var. **altifolius**) (Christmas Rose)—A truly wonderful plant by far too little known and cultivated. From a clump of dark green leathery evergreen foliage that strongly resembles the foliage of the Peony rises a mass of flower stems 12 to 18 inches high. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. A well-established clump is an indescribably beautiful sight. The flowers do not drop their petals, but from the purest white they gradually turn a rosy pink and then a green; and, as the seed pods form, the petals become like a green calyx. Truly it is an astonishing plant. One New Jersey woman told us she had seen a clump 30 years old, and that it was a marvelous sight. Blooming size plants from 50c to \$2.50.

hybridus or orientalis—These are most exquisite and so interesting; they come in shades of violet rose, white flushed pink or green speckled and splashed with rose and in maroon; the center is covered with ivory colored anthers set in a collarette of little pale green tubular florets. There are from two to four flowers on a stem which hang somewhat in bell fashion; leaves are palmate, not quite as heavy as those of *Helleborus Niger*. Blooming size mixed, \$1.00.

These exquisite and hardy plants deserve to be better known in this country. They are extensively cultivated in Europe, and we are happy to be among the first to introduce them here. They bloom a little later than *Helleborus Niger*.

All *Helleborus* prefer to be left undisturbed in rich, well-drained loamy soil and in part shade such as that of deciduous shrubbery. Plant them where they can be seen and enjoyed from your window.

HOSTA (Funkia, Plantain Lily)—Handsome massive foliage for the shady border with lavender or white lily-like flowers. Very effective by the sides of ponds and grows to a great size in half-shady places.

coerulea lanceolata—Handsome leaves, pale lavender blue flowers in summer. 35c.

glauca — Foliage bluish with lovely white flowers. 35c.

HOSTA, Continued.

lanceifolia undulata variegata — Beautiful cream and green wavy foliage, flowers lilac blue. 35c.

plantaginea grandiflora — Large and very fragrant pure white lily-like flowers. Aug. to Oct. 35c.

undulata aurea — Golden centered leaves, lilac flowers. 50c.

INCARVILLEA brevipes (R)—Large gloxinia-like flowers, deep carmine and pink. 8 in. Must be kept dry during winter. This is one of the wonders of the garden. 35c.

LITHOSPERMUM prostratum *Grace Ward* (R)—Great improvement on Heavenly Blue with flowers a little larger and much harder. Stock very limited. \$1.00.

LITHOSPERMUM prostratum *Heavenly Blue* (R)—Mat of evergreen foliage with intense blue jewel-like flowers. One of the most wonderful blues in the garden. May-June. 50c.

OXALIS adenophylla (R)—The most beautiful of all Oxalis. Pleated silvery fan-like foliage with large deep pink goblets with maroon eye. Sandy soil and sun. Spring and summer. 1 inch. 50c.



TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI, GOLDEN QUEEN
(Globe Flower)

PHLOX SUBULATA — (Creeping Phlox)

No alpine garden can afford to be without this lovely plant with its mounds and sheets of solid color.

Blue Hills (R)—25c.

Brilliant (R)—New deep wine red novelty, exceptionally fine. 25c.

Camla (R)—The very large flowers are of a glistening salmon-pink, and the plant is in flower from May to Sept. Very choice. 50c.

Fairy (R) — A small and dainty form with flowers of pale lilac with purple eye. Very choice. 25c.

Nivalis Sylvestris (*Dixie Brilliant*) (R)—New large red. 50c.

Sensation (R)—Fiery crimson, compact. 50c.

Snow Queen (R)—Makes a snowy carpet. 50c.

SCABIOSA caucasica (*Isaac House*)—Charming flowers of a soft lavender with a sheen of mother-of-pearl. 3 to 4 in. across on 10 to 12 in. stems. June-Sept. Unsurpassed for cut flowers. Do not miss this for your perennial border. 25c.

S. Fischeri — A handsome plant with rich violet flowers. Award Merit, R. H. S. 50c.

TROLLIUS Deep Orange—A glorious flower like a giant double buttercup. Outstanding. Always has a host of admirers. A gem for the flower border. Likes part shade and rich, moist soil. 40c.

pumilus (R)—Dwarf species with finely cut foliage and flat yellow flowers on 6 to 8 in. stems. Very rare. 60c.

Moon Yellow—Is dainty and charming and deserves a choice place in the alpine garden. It also likes part shade. 40c.



SCABIOSA CAUCASICA ISAAC HOUSE

Ledebouri Golden Queen—This new *Trollius* received an award of merit from the R.H.S. London and surely deserved it. We think it is a marvelous flower in every way. It is very vigorous and grows quite 4 feet high. A circle of quilled deep orange petals surround the bright yellow anthers, the whole contained in a rich golden cup 4 in. across. Its long blooming season is remarkable, from spring until freezing weather; in fact, with us, it has withstood several degrees of frost. It will supply you with glorious cut flowers all summer. New. 50c.

TUNICA saxifraga fl pl. (R)—Too much cannot be said in praise of this exquisite new flower with its clouds of cattelya pink blossoms like miniature roses all summer. 35c.

VIOLETS (R)

eizanense (R)—A rare species for the rock garden, white flowers in great profusion, sweetly scented, finely cut foliage. 35c.

English — Large reddish purple. Fragrant. 25c.

Lady Lloyd George — A new and striking flower of rich deep violet-blue, having a very double center tipped with orange. Very large long-stemmed flowers. Fragrant. 50c.

Lavender Rosina — New sport from Rosina with large light rosy-lavender flowers. Very fragrant. 35c.

Marie Louise — A very lovely new double violet having light rich blue flowers. Fragrant. 35c.

Parma—Double dark bluish purple. Fragrant. 25c.

pedata (R)—The Birds' Foot Violet, is a gem. Four inches high with leaves cut like a bird's foot. Large handsome flowers are a

delightful shade of violet with lighter halo at center. They flower well in May, and several times through the summer. 25c.

pedata bi-color (R)—Varies from *pedata* in having the two upper petals deep violet, while the lower ones are lilac. Irresistible in its beauty. 35c.

Princess Mary—Attractively cup-shaped violets of deep blue and purple, blooming profusely both spring and fall. 25c.

Purple Violet—Large, fragrant. 20c.

Rosina (R) — New hardy violet with deep rose-colored flowers. More fragrant than any other violet with a much longer blooming period. Spring and fall. 25c.

Royal Robe—A giant violet of bright purplish blue, very long stems and large flowers. The largest violet we have seen. 35c.

Russian—Large blue, fragrant. 25c.

Swanley White—Double white, fragrant. 35c.

Sylvestris rosea—Fine close-growing species with rosy-pink flowers. Almost an ever-bloomer. 25c.

White Violet (R) — Lovely for rockery. Makes an overhanging mat covered with white blossoms. Very fragrant. 25c.

DECIDUOUS VIOLETS (R)

Azurea—An exquisite blue. 35c.

Confederate—A large deciduous violet, bluish white shaded lavender. A prolific grower. Fine for naturalization. 25c.

Papilionacea alba—A beautiful long-stemmed pure white violet, with blue penciling radiating from a blue eye. Fine bloomer and a good subject for rockery or naturalizing, sun or shade. 50c.

Papilionacea blue—Same as *alba* but longer stems and larger flowers. 50c.



PRIMULA ACAULIS (See page 3)

THE NEW KING FIG

King Fig is an entirely new fig, with a new flavor and supreme quality. Ripens to perfection in Northern California, Oregon and Washington in spite of fog, wind and cold climates of these coastal regions.

King Fig is large sized, thin skinned, smooth and shining as an apple, green outside, pink inside and self-pollenizing. One tree alone will ripen fruit perfectly.

King Figs large as pears in the second year are not unusual with ordinary care of soil and irrigation as directed. Also, fig trees generally produce a crop of fruit every year, because the fruit is not subject to damage by frosts.

King Fig will ripen four or five months after transplanting if the tiny figs exposed on the tree (like the eye of a crab) have not been broken off in handling.

First crop of King Figs starts to ripen in June in California and in July in Oregon and Washington.

The climate from Portland to Seattle, and in the vicinity of Bellingham and Vancouver, B. C., is ideal for King Figs.

Fig trees have long life, need no pruning, spraying, thinning and are generally free from pests; but the tree will not develop a normal growth if watering is neglected. After three years, the tree will take care of itself.

Inspection made every year has proved that over 98%, we repeat, over 98%, of all complaints are caused by lack of water, or a ring was not built around the tree so that the water could penetrate to the roots.

Tests Have Proved:

You cannot water fig trees too often.

A fig tree planted next to a leaky faucet or a running ditch will outgrow another fig tree planted anywhere else from three to five times.

Building a 6-inch ring of earth around the tree so that water will penetrate to the roots, saves time and water, and helps to develop a stronger root system for the following year with a larger crop.

Pinching back the buds after the third leaf will help the tree immeasurably. It will stand out round and ornamental, and there will be less danger from strong winds. The tree will then not grow too high, with the result that there will be a larger size of fruit and a more abundant crop in the following year.

Instruction on Planting:

Select best sunny location available, as far away as possible from trees and shrubbery.

Remove sack and moss. In removing paper wrapper and bamboo, be careful not to break off tiny figs.

Dig a hole 12 inches deep, wide enough to accommodate the roots without cramping, set in the tree and cover roots with soil; mix soil with well-rotted manure (not chicken or rabbit) and re-fill the hole.

If the tree is to be planted in hard soil, clay, or soil composed mostly of sand, dig a hole 4 feet in diameter and about 3 feet deep. Refill it with good loam, but plant tree only 12 inches deep.

In certain districts or close to the coast, a strong wind may retard the growth of the young tree; but you can protect it by placing boards, or a sack tied to two sticks, 4 feet away, on the side where the wind is most constant.

Make a ring of earth around the tree 6 inches high and 3 feet in diameter, so water will penetrate to the roots. Water every other day for the first year. We cannot stress this too strongly.

In the spring, following planting of the tree, new shoots or branches will start, usually from the top. As each branch develops leaves, pinch back (break off) the tips or buds after the third leaf. This is also very important.

This procedure can be repeated up to the third year, particularly when the growth is vigorous.

Keep Soil Loose.

Tests have proved a young fig tree will grow until as late as October, if the soil is kept loose around the tree by ordinary cultivation to a depth of 4 inches.

If the trees do not develop a normal growth by July, dig around the tree 2 feet from the trunk. See if roots of other plants or trees, attracted by constant moisture, are not interfering with the root system of the young fig tree.

Irrigation:

King Fig trees have grown to over 9 feet in height the first year in the cool climates of Seattle, Washington, and Northern California where a ring of earth was built around the tree so water could penetrate to the roots.

Water tree every two days and remember:

The buds, or end of the branches, are your guide for irrigation. If buds are solid, or do not split, it is a sure sign of lack of moisture, or that water does not penetrate to the roots. Start to water when soil gets dry in spring.

Second Year:

Cut off all young shoots that start from base of tree.

Again in winter build a ring around the tree and fill with manure, but not close to trunk.

Again in the spring pinch back every new branch after the third leaf; repeat third year.

WARNING! At time of picking figs, do not squeeze them, feel gently. Figs are fully ripe when soft.

Production: Production of King Fig trees will be limited for several years to come. Don't wait, orders taken now for present delivery.

Prices: 2½ to 3½ ft. long, \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft. long, \$3.50; 5½ to 7 ft. long, \$4.00. Prices include delivery charges.

JOIN THE AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

WRITE R. W. EWELL, 3275 S. E. ANKENY, PORTLAND, OREGON